DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Vol. V.] Saturdag den 14den Juny, 1817. [No. 24.

Curaçao den 10den Juny 1817.

ZYNER Majesteit's brik Daphne zal op den 20sten dezer maand naar La Guayra en Puerto Cavello vertrekken, en convooy verleenen aan de vaartuigen die onder hare geleide naar voormelde havens zeilen zullen.

De Gouvernement's Secretaris,

W. PRINCE.

Fiscaals's Kantoor, 14den Juny. 1817.

DE ondergetekende als daar toe door den Weledelen Achtbaren Raad behoorlyk gequalificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Brooden voor deze en volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden als—

De Fransche Broden 12, en
De Ronde Broden 13 oncen,

Op pœne als by publicatie is gestatueerd.

Per order van den Raad Fiscaal.

P. HOCHE Eerste Klerk.

Curaçao den 30sten Mey 1817.

UIT DE HAND OF IN HET PUBLIEK TE KOOP.

EEN zeer gemakkelyk Woonhuis, bestaande uit twee Verdiepingen, hebbende tevens een groot Pakhuis beneden, en eene voortreffelyke Regenbak, met andere geryffelykheden, staande en gelegen in de Breede Straat N° 74. Als mede eenige goede Slaven, Meubelen, en Huisicieraden— Alles zyn dauglyks te bezien, mits zich addresseerende by MOSES SILBA LEYBA, achter het Fort.

Het bovenstaande artikelen zal verkocht worden by publieke veiling op Dingsdag den 17den aanstaande, om 9 uuren 'smorgens, in het hier boven genoemde huis.

Curaçao den 28sten May 1817.

TE HUUR.

DE Eerste verdieping van het Huis van Zyne Excellentie den Vice Admiraal Gouverneur Generaal, staande en gelegen aan de Overzyde dezer Haven aan de Waterzyde en hoek van de Brede Straat onder N° 1 van Wyk N° 1.

Curaçao, den 6den Juny 1817.

DE ondergetekende, Procureur en Be Edege Translateur in vreemde Talen, zyn Kantoor van de Breede Straat naar het Fort Amsterdam verplaatst hebbende, adverteerd zyn vrienden en het publiek dat hy aldaar hunne bevelens als naar gewoonte, in beiden vakken zal afwagten.

M. RICARDO.

Curaçao den 23sten Mey 1817.

EEN ieder zy gewaarschouwd geen credit te verleenen op of uit den naam des ondergeteekendens, dan op deszelfs eigen handschrift, zullende er anders geene betaling opgeschieden.

G G. VAN PADDENBURGH.

Curaçao, June 13, 1817.

NOTICE.

SIGNORA MARCHETTI is sorry to inform the public, that in consequence of indisposition she has been obliged to postpone the Concert advertised for Monday the 16th inst, for a few days, when notice will be given of the precise day when it will take place.

Curaçao June 12, 1817.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has appointed Messrs. James Smith & Son his Attornies during his absence from the island.

JOSEPH FOULKE.

WORD TEN EERSTEN VERISCHT.

ALS Leerling in het Drukkers ambacht een Jongeling van byna 15 of 16 jaren, die goede recommandatie heeft. Adresseere by den Uitgever dezes.

Curaçao den 30sten May, 1817.

CORNELIA MEYENBORGH, wonende alhier, huisvrouwe van den thans uitlandigen Andries Pieter Borgstrom, voor zo veel des noods ten dezen geadsisteerd met haren Curator adlites Claude Francois, Römer, postuleerende procureur voor de Hove van Civile en Crimineele Justitie dezes eilands, doet op bekomene speciale permissie en authorisatie van den Edelen Achtbaren Raad van Civile en Crimineele Justitie dezes eilands, door mŸ Deurwaarder en Gerechts Bode.

Openlÿk en by edicte dagvaarden voornoemde Andries Pieter Borgstrom, thans uitlandig.—Tegens Donderdag ter eerste Ordinaire Sessie van de Edele Achtbare Heeren Raden Commissarissen uit de Hove van Civile en Crimineele Justitie, die wezen zal na den eersten Augustus 1817, des morgens ten tien uuren, voor welgemelde Edele Achtbare Heeren Raden Commissarissen.

Om aan te horen zodanigen eÿsch en conclusie als ten dienende rechtdage, uit name en van wegens de eÿsscheresse, zo als dezelve ten dezen is agerende, op ende jegends den gedaagde zal worden gedaan en genomen, ten fine den band des huwelÿks tusschen de eÿsscherese en den gedaagde gesubsisteerd hebbende, bÿ vonnisse van welgemelde Edele Achtbare Raad, uit hoofde van des gedaagdens meer dan vÿf jarige uitlandigheid, zal worden verklaard te zÿn gedissolveerd, daarop te antwoorden en verder voort te procederen als naar stÿle,—met de kosten ofte, &c.

TH. D. KOCK,
Dr. & G. Bode.

EXTRACT UIT EEN LONDON PAPIER.

Een officier van het fregat Orontes, laatstelÿk van St. Helena gekomen, heeft aan de uitgever van The Hampshire Telegrapsh een brief gezonden waarvan het volgende een extract is.

"De Depeches gebracht door dit schip van Sir H. Lowe, moet aan ons gouvernement ontdekt hebben iets dat naor eene nieuwe Epoque in het leven von Bonaparte gelÿkt. Toen Sir Hudson het bevel over het Eiland nam, gaf Bonaparte zich zelven zeer veel airs. Het eene was— hÿ weigerde eenige bezoekers te zien, het andere—hÿ wilde geene uitspanning buitens deur genieten. *H*et schÿnt te blÿken, dat daar hÿ niet de geringste verligting der maatregelen voor zÿne veiligheid kan verkrÿgen, bÿ daarvan voorneemt zich zelven werkeloos te stellen. Deze manier behoudende, is het gebrek van oefening in de openlucht, een werkend hulpmiddel, om zÿne verwarde staat van ziel, door de grondslag zÿner gezondheid te ondermÿmen, zoo dat nu zÿn lichaam zeer sterke blyken van zwakheid en uitteering aanduid, en dat van zÿne ziel vol wanhoop. Hÿ doet niets—hÿ doet niets voor hem zelve met eenige deminste regeling, hÿ zal in den loop van een week willen dineeren bÿna elk uur van den dag, van twaalfuur 'smiddags, tot middernacht, hÿ is genoodzaakt op het oogenblik dat hÿ opstaat in een warm bad te gaan, en daarin te blÿven tot dat hÿ zÿne verdoofde vermogens opgewekt gevoeld, welkers gemis ligtelÿk zÿn leven konde bedreigen.

"Deze nieuwe sombere en ongezellige manieren, hebben zoo als men ligtelÿk kan begrÿpen iets voortgebracht bÿ zÿne navolgers, dat naar eene walging voor het gezelschap van eene *gebannen keizer gelÿkt*. *Las Casas* heeft inderdaad openlÿk eene afval betoond. Het is te verwachten, dat hÿ het spel zal spelen van eenen waren Franschman uit de school van *Bonaparte*. Dadelÿk na dat Bonaparte hier kwam, begon hÿ, gelÿk men weet, bezig te zÿn, om stoffen te verzamelen ten einde het leven van zÿne meester te schrÿven, en ten einde in zÿn werk, iederen omstandigheid in het meest werkend licht te plaatzen, en eene geschikte kleur aan, deszelfs *aangetÿdede* fouten te geven, onder het voorwendsel van een hooggevoel van eer, voor zÿne eer als historieschrÿver, ontrukte hÿ aan Bonaparte juist dat het geen de geheime beweegreden van de voornaamste daden van zÿn ondeugende werkzaam leven waren geweest. Bonaparte zegt men overal, heeft nimmer aan eenig perzoon bevorens zoovrÿ zÿn gevoelen geuit. Deze groote menigte van documenten nam *Las Casas* met hem naar Kaap De Goede Hoop, van waar hÿ hoopt in weinige dagen naar Engeland te komen, en zÿn werk uittegeven, hÿ woonde bevorens verscheidene jaren in Engeland en hield een soort van academie. Hÿ is een slimme knappe man; zÿn zoon die hem vergezeld heeft, is gelÿkerwÿze opmerkelÿk listig en verstandig, wanneer hÿ van St. Helena te scheepging, kwam generaal Bertrand naar beneden van Longwoed bÿ hem, met eene boodschap van Bonaparte, de aan vraag van eene som van 6000 £ sterling, welke hÿ gezegd had aan *de keizer* beloofd te hebben, toen bÿ hem aanstelde, Las Casas protesteerde er tegen, zeggende, dat het al het geld was, dat hÿ in de wereld had, doch op het laatst voldeed hÿ het. Er is een geheim in deze omstandigheid, die de tÿd moet ophelderen, Bonaparte is zoo geheel overtuigd van de onmogelÿkheid om immer uit St. Helena te ontvluchten, dat hÿ zelfs gehoord is geworden in een vlaag van drift hem zelven daarover tegen Bertrand uitlatende. Drie zÿner bedienden kwamen in Engeland met dit schip, op derzelver weg naar Frankrÿk; een van dezen, was zÿn voornaamste knecht; zÿ verlieten hem bÿ het berigt, van zÿne verminderde toelage, die meerdere oeconomie noodzakelÿk maakt."

Gouvernement's Secretary, den 13den Juny, 1817.

HIERBY wordt kennis gegeven dat ter Gouvernement's Secretary een Brieven Zak zal worden opgemaakt, om met 't Hollandsche brigantyn genaamd Venillia van hier naar Rotterdam verzonden te worden, en dat dezelve op aanstaande Maandag den 16den dezer, om seven uuren des morgens zal gesloten worden.

De Gouvernements Secretaris,
W. PRINCE.

Curaçao den 13den Juny 1817.

DE ondergeteekende voornemens zynde binnen kort dit Eiland te verlaten, verzoekt een ieder die iets van hem te vorderen mogte hebben, zyne pretentien binnen den tyd van veertien dagen ter betaling in te leeveren; als mede zyne debiteuren om binnen den bepaalden tyd het schuldige te voldoen.

ABM. DE VEER, Junr.

Curaçao den 13den Juny 1817.

CAPITEIN JOOST JANSSEN, voerende het Hollands bregantyn schip Fortuna vertrek zonder uitstel van hier naar Amsterdam den 28sten deezer maand, alle de gene die aan gemelde schip of capitein eenige vorderingen hebben of aan dezelven verschuldigt zyn, worden verzogt opgave en betaaling te doen uiterlyk voor Dingsdag den 24sten deezer ten Comptoir van den ondergeteekende.

J. H. SCHIELING.

CURACAO.

Vaartuigen in en uitgeklaart zederd onze laatste

INGEKLAARD—JUNY.

9.	golet Twee Zusters, Renoa,	St. Thomas
	bark Thomas Spencer, Spencer,	Barbados
	brik Stad Hamburg, Beens,	Havre de Grace
	golet Eliza, Cohen,	St. Thomas
	bark Goede Hoop, Monjui,	Porto Rico
	golet Hetly, La Roche,	St. Thomas
	bark Twee Lingen, Dupuy,	ditto
	—— Curaçao Packet, Cherino,	Aux Cayes
10.	golet Elizabeth, Simom,	Spaansche Kust
	golet Mary, Minors,	Coro
12.	—— golet Maria, Bartolote,	St. Thomas
	lantje Societeit, Feyns,	Spaansche Kust

UITGEKLAARD—JUNY.

9.	golet Alexandria, Coolman,	Aruba
	bark Jan, Darzey,	St. Eustatius
	brik Anna Maria, Haynes,	Amsterdam
10.	bark Catharina, Mitchel,	St. Eustatius
	brik John Eskelson,	New York
	golet Country's Wonder, Pastorius,	Cuba
	—— Goede Hoop, Wys,	Aruba
	—— Waare Broeders, Scholz,	Maracaybo
	—— Pegasus, Daly,	Philadelphia
11.	schip Juno, Dodd,	London
	golet Anthonetta, Van der Voort.	Cuba
	—— Mary Minors,	St. Eustatius
	—— Dexalo, Urestuna,	zee
	—— Waare Broeders, Scholt,	Maracaybo
	—— Monserate, Sierra,	Coro
	bark Twee Lingen, Dupuy,	St. Eustatius
12.	golet Admiraal Kikkert, Bourne,	New York
	brik Industrie, Hillers,	Bremen
	bark Goede Hoop, Altino,	Chichiribichi
	—— Monserate, Martyn,	St. Eustatius
13.	brik Venillia, Kuyl,	Rotterdam
	golet Twee Vrienden, Meyer,	St. Eustatius

Het doet ons leed niet in ons vermogen geweest te zyn in het Nederduitsch eene vertaling van de nieuwschen van St. Thomas betrekkelyk de operatien der Independenten in de oostersche gedeelte van Venezuela, ontvangen, te geven; door dien de documenten van welke wy de vertalingen in het Engelsch gegeven hebben, door ons in de Spaansche taal op een zeer laat uur ontvangen zyn geworden, wy zullen alhoewel trachten in onze naaste dit te vergoeden.

Een Londonsche papier zegt dat de Zoon van de Prins van Oranje de titel van Hertog van Brabant zal verkrygen.

Zyn als passagiers vertrokken, in de schr. Admiraal Kikkert, naar New York den WelEd. Heer J. Foulke, Mevrouw Foulke, Mejuffrouw Smith en Mejuffrouw Periam. Den Heer Foulke was voor menige jaren een inwoner van deeze kolonie, en wy kunnen veiliglyke zeggen dat weinige personen dezelve meer berouwd verlaten hebben dan dien heer en zyn huisgezin.

In de brik Anna Maria voor Amsterdam Majoor M'Neil van het 7de West Indische Regement, den Heer J P. Muller en een Zoon van den Weleerwaarden Heer J. Muller J. A. Z. als mede den Heer Van de Weyer.

EXTRACT UIT EEN LONDON PAPIER.

Onze lezers weten reeds dat zyn majesteit's schip Congo en het transportschip Dorothy van Bahia te Portsmouth zyn gearriveerd. Deze schepen, moet men zich herinneren, waren gezonden, met oogmerk om de rigting van de rivier Congo te verzekeren, en waarof deze rivier eenige gemeenschap met de Niger mogt hebben. De voortgang van de schoener Congo op de rivier werd welhaast in de voortzetting van deszelfs ontwerp verhinderd, daar de bodems dier rivier overal bevonden wierd uit harde rotzige zelfstandigheden te bestaan, terwyl de stroom zoo snel liep, dat er geene ankerplaats kan verkregen worden.—Kapitein Tuckey en de geleerde mannen tot de expeditie behorende, waren daarom verpligt te landen, om te beproeven den oorsprong der rivier te vinden. Zy reisden met dat oogmerk ongeveer 220 Eng. Mylen ver, in welken tyd zy vier watervallen passeerden, wanneer ziekte en gebrek van benodigheden hen drongen terugtekeeren. Het journaal van kapitein Tuckey dat tot zyn dood is voortgezet geeft zoo wy vernemen niet de minste aanmoediging om het onderzoek verder voorttezetten, behalve dat van een aardsrykskunde Probbema te bepalen is er niet eenige voordeel uit te trekken. Het oord kan niets voortbrengen dat eene Europeeschen koopman voordeel kan aanbrengen de inwoonders die afgemaald worden als op de laagste schaal van menschelyke wezens staande, mogen gebrek hebben en ieder ding willen aannemen, maar zy hebben niets om in ruiling te geven, het land is schaarsch bevolkt, en zy zyn daarby wreed en onbuigzaam, de geringe voorraad van voortgebrachte granen, welke met genoegzaam zyn voerdehulp der consumptie wordt door de lydzame en werkzaamheid der vrouwen alleen verkregen. De grond is hard en ontuchtbaar 30 Eng. mylen van het strand tot het eindpunt van de onderneming mekte men op dat de alleen bedekt waren met een dikke corst door de verrotting van de bladen en andere stoffen uit het plantenryk gevormd; het overige van de grond was rotsachtigen vol steenen. De gemaakte onderstelling was, dat er eene vereeniging van de twee rivieren bestond, doch zelfs juist zulk eene vereeniging zoude geenzins nuttig kunnen zyn tot eenig voornemen van Scheepvaart, uit hoofde der menigte van watervallen en snelle stroomen die men in den loop van de Congo ontmoet, de geleerde mannen in deze expeditie gebruikt maakten hunne rekening indat met deze woeste landstreek te onderzoeken, behalve dat het geen voortgebracht kan worden door de bewustheid van op een grond geweest te zyn, nimmer door eenig European betreden.

The only news of any consequence received since our last, is by way of St. Thomas, from thence we have at length received some accounts of the operations of the patriots in the eastern parts of Venezuela, conveyed, however, not apparently in an official shape, but this may be accounted for from the circumstance of the Patriots having lately lost their printing press. The following are extracts from the manuscript documents that have reached us:

General of brigade Refael Guevara, who arrived from the sitio de las Palmitas, in the Province of Caracas, where he left the general in chief Simon Bolivar with his army, is the bearer of the bulletin received at that place, of the attack made upon Guayana by general Piar, against the army of the royallists, which is as follows:—

BULLETIN.

The enemy having come out to the number of 1500 men, was attracted by the republican troops till the banks of St. Felix, where both armies met on the 11th April last; the former being chiefly composed of infantry, formed themselves into close columns, while our army, composed of both infantry and cavalry, waited for them in order of battle. The action commenced at eight o'clock in the morning, and after a most obstinate resistance on both sides, terminated in the complete discomfiture of the enemy, who were surrounded and cut off on all sides.

The fruits of this victory are a number of prisoners, to the amount of 590, among whom are 200 Spaniards, Zeruti, the governor of Guayana himself, 17 officers, and 21 capuchins; while the field of battle is covered with the rest of their army, whose chief, brigadier la Torre, betook himself to flight, accompanied by 30 or 40 carbineers, well mounted.

We have taken, besides, from the enemy, 900 muskets, 25,000 musket cartridges, a field piece, 2 colours, 12 drums, 3 clarinets, 8 trumpets, and the whole of his equipage. Our loss amounts to little more than 100 men, among whom were the brave officers Chipia and Landaeta. The place is to be attacked on the 17th, and the most flattering hopes are entertained of its being taken, from the weak state to which it is reduced by the loss of its best forces. General Cedeño, with the respectable division under his command, did not partake in this last engagement, in consequence of his being at that time occupying some other very interesting position.

Od the 8th May last, a Junta was formed in the city of Cariaco, consisting of the most respectable inhabitants, convoked by general St. Jago Mariño, with a view to establish a form of government, which in compliance with the wishes of many of the people of Venezuela, should regulate their political operations give energy to their fundamental constitution, preserve their diplomatic relations at home and abroad, and protect them from those evils which are the result of a system purely military. In consequence of which, after several pertinent addresses were made by general Mariño, admiral Louis Brion, the intendent general Francisco Antonio Cea, and the canon of the cathedral of Caracas Jose Cortes Madarraga, all of which breathed the truest spirit of disinterestedness, the Congress or Legislative Power was re-established, and Francisco Xavier Maiz, Francisco Xavier Alcala, Diego Vallenilla, Diego Alcala, Manuel Yzaba, Francisco de Paula Navas, Diego Bautista Urbaneja, and Manuel Maneyro were appointed its representatives; this being but a provisional election to give time for the meeting of the individuals who composed the late Congress, when this assembly shall be reformed by a popular election.

The Executwe Power, which next employed the attention of the assembly, devolved on general Simon Bolivar, F. del Toro, and Francisco Xavier Maiz, and as their deputies on Cortez Madarriaga, Francisco Antonio Cea, and the aforesaid Maiz. The Judicial department was then considered, and the following members elected: Juan Martinez, Jose España, Gaspar Marcano, and Ramon Cadiz, this last one exercising at the same time, the functions of Fiscal.

The inhabitants, highly satisfied with their proceedings, which notwithstanding being provisional, are going to give a new consistency and security to their affairs and future fate, have sworn due acknowledgment and obedience to the new government, to which general Mariño and admiral Brion, set the example, being the first to submit, and to give to the other chiefs and subalterns these testimonies of their wishes for the order and happiness of Venezuela, as equally for success in their future operations, which must terminate the work of their heroism.

Letters from St. Thomas received by the last vessel, mention the arrival there of a launch from Angustura, (province of Guayana) which on leaving the port, beheld the fortress of that place enveloped in flames, and conjectured that the city had surrendered. They further add, that the Independent chief Piar, has had another encounter with general Morillo near the city of Calabozo, in which he was again triumphant, which it is said made general Morillo detemine to retire on Caracas, but which he relinquished on learning the arrival of the reinforcement from Spain, consisting of 1800 men.

We have given to-day a curious letter, of an official nature, addressed by order

of Bonaparte to the Governor of St. Helena. The Times of the 14th March says, "The subject of it will shortly be brought before the Parliament by Lord Holland. The letter before us being adroitly argued and well written, will thereby make dupes of many; but its assertions are not on that account always founded in truth, or its inferences consonant to reason.—First, with respect to Bonaparte's original capture. He sets out with denying that he was even legally made prisoner, though he afterwards puts in his claim to be treated as one. He says 'he repaired voluntarily and freely to England, with a view of living there as a private individual, under the protection of the British laws.' What his ultimate views may have been, we cannot say; neither shall we take them upon his assurance; but as to his first step, it is not easy to conceive how he can be said to have repaired *voluntarily and freely* to England, except the vessel that brought him thither was his own, and could have carried him any where else by his orders. The truth is, that after he had quitted the land, where he could stay, voluntarily or involuntarily, he was obliged to go where the English chose to carry him: and if he did not surrender as a prisoner, he give himself up as malefactor. As to the necessity he was under of quitting France, the following notification in the Moniteur is satisfactory evidence:—Paris July 17. 'Measures have been taken to prevent the escape of Napoleon Bonaparte; and it will be seen by the following letter from the Maritime Prefect at Rochefort to the Minister of Marine, that the result was such as there was reason to expect.' Then follows the Prefect's letter, (dated July 15, 1815.) Thus it was that he quitted the land. Next, as to the manner and terms on which he was received on board the English vessel Bellerophon, at sea. For these we have the dispatch of captain Maitland, dated the 14th July, in which are the following words:—'That no misunderstanding might arise, I have explicitly and clearly explained to the count Las Cases, that I have no anthority whatever for granting terms of any sort; but that all I can do is to convey him, (Bonaparte) and his suite to England, to be received in such manner as his royal highness may deem expedient.' We are only able to add to the above a few words respecting Bonaparte's capacity as prisoner. He says 'that England never included in the exchange of prisoners, Russians, Prussians, Spaniards,' &c. This is not true: all that England claimed was, that Englishmen should be exchanged first; and that when their exchange was finished, she would give up Frenchmen in exchange for the subjects of the other powers in alliance with her, till all were liberated: so that by this account, prisoners being a joint stock, Bonaparte is a prisoner of the grand alliance; and having no Englishmen, Austrian, Russian, or Spaniard to exchange, he is a prisoner for life. Such at least is the obvious inference from his reasoning."

The son of the Prince of Orange is to take the title of Duke of Brabant.

Went passengers in the schr. Admiral Kikkert for New York, J. Foulke, Esq. Mrs. Foulke, Miss Smith, and Miss Periam. Mr. Foulke was many years a resident in this colony, and we may safely say that few persons have ever left it more generally regretted than this gentleman and his family.

In the Anna Maria, for Amsterdam, Major M'Niel, of the 7th West India regiment.

EXTRACTS FROM LONDON PAPERS.

An Officer of the Orontes frigate, recently arrived from St. Helena, has addressed a letter to the Editor of *The Hampshire Telegraph*, from which the following is an extract:—

"The dispatches brought by this ship from Sir H. Lowe must have discovered to our government something like a new era in the life of Buonaparte. When Sir Hudson took the command at the island, Buonaparte gave himself many *airs*; one was—he refused to see any visitors; another—he would not take any outdoor exercise. It would appear, that, as he could not obtain the smallest relaxation of the regulations established for his safety, he hereby intended to render them practically inoperative. Pursuing this course, the want of exercise in the open air became a powerful auxiliary to his perturbed state of mind, in sapping the foundation of his health: so that now his body discovers strong symptoms of weakness and emaciation, and his mind of sullen despair. He does nothing with regularity that depends upon himself; he will dine, in the course of a week, at almost every hour of the day and night—from twelve at noon until midnight. He is necessitated, the moment he rises in the morning, to go into a warm bath, and there stay until he feels his sluggish functions invigorated—the failure of which would quickly threaten his life. These new, cheerless, and unsocial manners, as may be easily imagined, have produced in his followers something like a distaste for the company of a *banished Emperor*. Las Casas has indeed plainly manifested a defection. It is expected that he is playing the game of a genuine *Frenchman* of the *Bonapartean* school. Soon after Buonaparte arrived there, Las Casas commenced, as is known, employment in collecting materials for writing the life of his master; and that he might, in his work, represent every circumstance in the most imposing light, and give proper colouring to his *imputed* faults, under the semblance of a highwrought feeling of honour for his historical fame, he wrung from Buonaparte even what was the secret spring of all the principal actions of his devious and active life.—Buonaparte, it is said by all, never unbosomed himself so freely to any person before. This great mass of documents Las Casas took away with him to the Cape of Good Hope, from whence he hopes, in a few months, to come to England, and publish the work. He formerly resided several years in England, and kept an academy. He is a clever, artful man; his son, who has accompanied him, is likewise remarkably shrewd and intelligent. As he was embarking from St. Helena, Gen. Bertrand came down to him from Longwood, with a Message from Buonaparte, demanding the sum of 6000*l*. which Bertrand said he had promised the *Emperor*, as they stile him.—Las Casas remonstrated, saying, it was all the mony he had in the world; but he at length complied.—There is a mystery in this circumstance which time must elucidate. Buonaparte is so fully persuaded of the impossibility of his ever making his escape from St. Helena, that he has been heard in gusts of passion to express himself to this effect to Bertrand. Three of his domesties came to England in this ship, on their way to France; one of them was his principal valet; they left him on account of his diminished allowance rendering economy necessary."

Brussels, April 2.—The number of English embarked and embarking at Calais, to return to England amounts to 6,500, including all the superior officers and Commissaries going home. The horses that go with them are from 1000 to 1200, both of the cavalry and artillery. These troops take with them 30 pieces of artillery, and the necessary ammunition wagons.

Madrid, Feb. 13.—Letters from Cadiz inform us that six large vessels have arrived from Lima, having followed close behind the three which had already arrived.—They bring seven millions of Piasters; and their arrival has created great joy, since it was reported that they had been taken by insurgent privateers. Four corvettes have just put to sea to reinforce the cruizers sent out against the pirates in the Atlantic. One of the latter had already been taken, and the crew sent to the gallies.

Frankfort, Feb. 22.—In several countries of Germany some singular changes in the religious opinions of individuals have taken place. In the circle of Breslau there were, last year, eight Jews who became Protestants, and two who turned Catholics: five Lutherans embraced the Catholic Religion, and three Catholics became Lutherans. It is probable, however, that some of these converts, in renouncing what they termed their faith, to embrace another, have not made a very great sacrifice.

A letter from St. Petersburgh, dated February 4, says:—"Some persons have endeavoured to spread in the public mind the report of an approaching war between Russia and another Power. If these cameleons have reckoned upon new troubles to favour their projects, a measure projected by the Emperor, which is soon going to be put in execution, will deprive them of all hopes. This measure consists in a new dislocation of the Russian armies, such as will insure for a long time the peace which Europe now enjoys. The Emperor's birth-day was celebrated at Tscherkask, the chief town of the Don Cossacks, in the most solemn manner. Above 600 Generals and Officers of the corps or troops of the Don attended Divine Service in the Church. Count Platoff gave a dinner to 300 persons, at which 7000 roubles were collected for the poor. After dinner there was horse racing, and prizes were given to the conquerors."

BONAPARTE.

Letter, by order of the Emperor Napoleon addressed by general Count Montholon, to Sir Hudson Lowe, British Governor of the Island of St. Helena.

General—I have received the treaty of the 3d of August, 1815, concluded between his Britannic Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia, which accompanied your letter of the 23d of July.

The Emperor Napoleon protests against the contents of that treaty; he is not the prisoner of England. After having placed his abdication in the hands of the representatives of the nation, for the advantage of the constitution adopted by the French people, and in favour of his son, he repaired voluntarily and freely to England, with the view of living there as a private individual, under the protection of the British laws. The violation of every law cannot constitute a right. The person of the Emperor Napoleon is actually in the power of England, but he neither has been, nor is, in the power of Austria, Russia and Prussia, either in fact or of right, even according to the laws and customs of England; which never included, in the exchange of prisoners, Russians, Prussians, Austrians, Spaniards, or Portuguese, though united to these powers by treaties of alliance and making war conjointly with them.

The convention of the 2d of August, concluded fifteen days after the Emperor was in England, cannot have a right of any effect. It exhibits only a spectacle of the coalition of the four greatest powers of Europe for the oppression of a single man!—a coalition which the opinion of every nation and all the principles of sound morality, equally disavow.

The Emperors of Austria and Russia, and the king of Prussia, having neither in fact or in right any claim over the person of the Emperor Napoleon, could decide nothing respecting him.

Had the Emperor Napoleon been in the power of the Emperor of Austria, that prince would have recollected the relation which religion and nature have formed between a father and a son—relations which are never violated with impunity.

He would have recollected that Napoleon had four times restored to him his throne: viz. at Leoben in 1797—at Luneville in 1804—when his armies were under the walls of Vienna—at Presburgh in 1806, and at Vienna in 1809, when his armies had possession of the capital, and three fourths of the Monarchy! That Prince would have recollected the protestations he made to Napoleon at the *bivouac* in Moravia in 1806, and at the interview in Dresden in 1812.

Had the person of the emperor Napoleon been in the power of the emperor Alexander, he would have recollected the ties of friendship contracted at Tilsit, Erfurth, and during twelve years of daily correspondence.

He would have recollected the conduct of the emperor Napoleon the day after the battle of Austerlitz, when, though he could have made him, with the wreck of his army, prisoner, contented himself with taking his parole, and allowing him to operate his retreat. He would have recollected the dangers to which the emperor Napoleon personally exposed himself in order to extinguish the fire at Moscow, and to preserve that capital for him—assuredly that prince would never have violated the duties of friendship and gratitude towards a friend in misfortune.

Had the person of the emperor Napoleon been in the power of the king of Prussia, that sovereign could not have forgotten that it depended to the emperor, after the battle of Friendland, to place another prince on the throne of Berlin. He would not have forgotten, in the presence of a disarmed enemy, the protestations of attachment and the sentiments of gratitude which he testified to him in 1812 at the interviews in Dresden.

It accordingly appears from articles 1 and 5, of the treaty of the 2d of August, that these princes, being incapable of exercising any influence over the disposal of the emperor, who

was not in their power, accede to what may be done thereon by his Britannic majesty; who takes upon himself the charge of fulfilling every obligation. These princes have reproached the emperor Napoleon with having preferred the English laws to theirs. The false ideas which the emperor Napoleon had formed of the liberality of the laws of England, and of the influence of the opinion of a great, generous and free people over their government, decided him to prefer the protection of these laws to that of a father-in-law or an old friend.

The emperor Napoleon had it in his power to secure, by a diplomatic treaty, whatever was personal to himself, by putting himself either at the head of the army of the Loire, or at the head of the army of the Gironde, commanded by general Clausel; but wishing, henceforth, for nothing but retirement, and the protection of the laws of a free state, either English or American, all stipulations appeared to him unnecessary. He conceived that the English people were more bound by a conduct which was, on his part, frank, noble, and full of confidence, than they would have been by the most solemn treaties. He had been deceived, but his error will for ever cause true Britons to blush, and will in the present as well as the future generations, be a proof of the bad faith of the English administration.

Austrain and Prussian commissioners are arrived at St. Helena. If the object of their mission be the fulfilment of a part of the duties which the emperors of Austria and Russia, have contracted by the treaty of the 2d of August, and to take care that the English agents in a small colony, in the midst of the ocean, do not fail in the respect due to a prince connected with these sovereigns by the bonds of relationship, and so many other ties, proofs of the character which belong to those two monarchs will be recognised in this proceeding; but you, sir, have declared that these commissioners have neither the right nor the power of giving any opinion on what may be passing on this rock!

The English ministers have caused the emperor Napoleon to be transported to St. Helena, at the distance of 2000 leagues from Europe! This rock, situated within the tropics, and 500 leagues from any continent, is subject to the devouring heats of these latitudes. It is covered with clouds and fogs during 3 4ths of the year, and is at once the most arid and the most humid country in the world.

Such a climate is most inimical to the health of the emperor, and hatred must have dictated the choice of this residence, as well as the instructions given by the English ministry to the officers commandig in the island.

They have even been ordered to call the emperor Napoleon, general, as if it were wished to oblige him to consider himself as never having reigned in France.

The reasons which determined him not to assume an incognito name, as he might have resolved to do on leaving France, were these—first magistrate for life of the republic, under the title of first consul, he concluded the preliminaries of London and the treaty of Amiens, with the king of Great Britain; and received as ambassadors, lord Cornwallis, Mr. Mercy, who resided in that quality at court.

He accredited the king of England, count Otto and general Andreossi, who resided as ambassadors at the court of Windsor. When, after an interchange of letters between the ministers for foreign affairs of the two monarchies, lord Lauderdale came to Paris invested with full powers from the king of England; he treated with the plenipotentiaries possessing full powers from the emperor Napoleon, and remained for several months at the court of the Thuilleries; when lord Castlereagh afterwards signed at Chantillon the ultimatum, which the allied powers presented to the plenipotentiaries of the emperor Napoleon, he recognized by that the fourth dynasty. This ultimatum was more advantageous than the treaty of Paris, but in exacting that France should renounce Belgium and the left bank of the Rhine, it exacted what was contrary to the propositions of Frankfort, and the proclamations of the allied powers—what was contrary to his oath, by which, at his coronation, the emperor swore to maintain the integrity of the empire. The emperor, besides, thought that these natural limits were necessary, both for the security of France, and to preserve the equilibrium of Europe; he thought that the French nation in the situation in which it was, ought rather to run the hazard of all the chances of war, than to depart from that policy. France had obtained this integrity, and would have preserved it with honor, if treason had not arrayed itself in aid of the allies.

The treaty of the 2d of August, and the act of the British parliament called the emperor Napoleon—Bonaparte, and gave him only the title of general. The title of general Bonaparte is doubtless eminently glorious—the emperor bore it at Lodi, at Castiglione, at Elvoli, at Arcole, at Leoben, at the Pyramids, at Aboukir But for seventeen years he has borne that of first consul and emperor, which proves that he has been both first magistrate of the republic, and sovereign of the fourth dynasty. Those who think that nations are flocks which belong of divine right in certain families, do not belong to the age, nor do they participate in the spirit of the English legislature, which has several times changed the order of its dynasty because great changes had taken place in public opinion, in which the reigning princes not participating they became enemies to the welfare of the great majority of the nation, for kings are only hereditary magistrates, who exist for the welfare of nations, and not nations for the satisfaction of kings.

It is in the same hateful spirit that orders have been given that the emperor Napoleon shall not be allowed to write or receive any letters, unless they are opened and read by English ministers and officers at St. Helena. They have interdicted to him the possibility of receiving intelligence from his wife, his mother, his son, or his brother; and when, in order to avoid the inconvenience of having his letters read by subaltern officers, he wished to send letters sealed to the prince regent, he was told that the order could not be departed from, and that the letters must pass open, such being the instructions of the ministry. This conduct needs no observation: it gives rise, however, to strange ideas as to the spirit of the administration which could dictate what would be disavowed even at Algiers. Letters have arrived at St. Helena, for the officers in the suite of the emperor; they were broke open and transmitted to you, but you have not communicated them, because they did not come through the channel of the English ministry Thus they had to go back 4000 leagues: and these officers had the grief of knowing, that there was intelligence on the Rock, from their wives, their mothers, their children, and that they could not know the nature of it for six months—the heart must solace itself!

They could not obtain either the Morning Chronicle, the Morning Post, or any French Journals. Now and then a few stray numbers of the Times reached Longwood. In consequence of a request made on board the Northumberland, some books were sent, but all those relative to the affairs of late years, have been carefully kept back. He wished to correspond with a bookseller in London, in order to have direct the books which he wanted, and those relative to the events of the day—this was prevented. An English author having made a tour in France, and having published an account of it in London, he took the trouble to transmit it to you, in order that it might be presented to the emperor; you tho't proper not to transmit it because it was not sent to you by the express desire of your government It is said, also, that other books sent by their authors, have not been transmitted, because some of them were inscribed to the emperor Napoleon, and others to Napoleon the Great. The English ministry is not authorised to order any of these vexations; the law, although unique, by which the British parliament regards the emperor Napoleon as a prisoner of war, has never prohibited prisoners of war from subscribing to journals, or receiving printed books—such a prohibition only takes place in the dungeons of the inquisition.

The island of St. Helena is ten leagues in circumference; it is inaccessible every where; brigs surround the coast; posts are stationed on the shore within sight of each other, which render impracticable any communication with the sea. There is only one small town (James Town,) where there is an anchorage, and where vessels touch. To prevent an individual from quitting the Island, it is sufficient to guard the shore by land and sea. To lay an interdict on the interior of the Island can, therefore, have no other object than to deprive him of a promenade of from eight to ten miles, which it would be possible to make on horse back, and the privation of which will shorten the life of the Emperor. The Emperor has been established at Longwood, exposed to every wind, and where the land is steril and uninhabitable, without water, and not susceptible of any cultivation. There is a circuit marked out of about 1200 toises, at about 11 or 1200 distance a camp is established on a hill, and another camp in a opposite position at the same distance. In short, in the midst of the heat of the tropic there is nothing to be seen but camps. Admiral Malcolm having learnt the utility which the Emperor would derive from a tent in that situation, caused one to be set up by the sailors, at twenty paces distance in front of the house. It was the only place in which a shade could be found. The Emperor had as much reason to be satisfied with the spirit that animated the officers and soldiers of the brave 53d regiment as he had been with the crew of the Northumberland.

The house at Longwood was built to serve as a barn for the Company's farm; the deputy governor of the Island had since built some chambers; it serves him for a Country House, but it was not in a proper habitable state; workmen have been employed at it for a year, and the emperor has been continually subjected to the inconvenience and insalubrity of inhabiting a house in the progress of building. The chamber in which he sleeps is too small to contain a bed of ordinary dimensions; but every alteration at Longwood prolongs the inconvenience of having workmen there. There are, however, in this miserable territory, beautiful situations, presenting fine trees, gardens, and good houses.—There is besides, Plantation House; but the positive instructions of government forbade you from giving up this house, although much expense would thereby have been saved to your government—an expense incurred in fitting up at Longwood the hut, covered with paper which is already unserviceable.

You have interdicted all correspondence between us and the inhabitants of the island—You have in fact placed the house at Longwood *au secret*—you have even prevented any communication with the officers of the garrison; it seems, therefore, to be your study to deprive us of the little resource which this miserable territory affords, and we are here just as we should be on the insulated and uninhabited Rock of Ascension. During the four months that you have been at St Helena, you have, Sir, rendered the situation of the emperor much worse. Count Bertrand has observed to you that you violate even the laws of your legislature, and that you trample under foot the rights of general officers, prisoners of war. You have replied, that you act according to the letter of your instructions, and that your conduct to us is not worse than is dictated by them.

I have the honor to be,

Your very humble and very ob'dt serv't.

(Signed)

The general count DE MONTHOLON.

After I had signed this letter, I received yours of the 17th August, in which you subjoin the account of an annual sum of 20,000l sterling, which you consider indispensable for the support of the expences of the establishment at Longwood, after having made all the reduction which you thought possible. We do not think we have any thing to do with the discussion of this point—the table of the emperor is scarcely provided with strict necessaries, and all the provisions are of the worst quality You ask of the emperor a fund of 12,000l. sterling, as your government will only allow 2,000l. for all the expenses I have already had the honour of informing you that the emperor had no funds, that for a year past he had neither written nor received any letter, and that he is altogether ignorant of what has passed, or is passing in Europe.—Transported by force to the rock, without being able to write, or to receive any answer, the emperor is entirely at the mercy of the English agents. The emperor has always desired, and is still desirous, to provide himself for all his expenses, of whatever nature, and he will do it as soon as possible by taking off the interdiction laid upon the merchants of the island, with regard to his correspondence, and directing that it should not be subjected to any inquisition on your part or by any of your agents Thenceforth the wants of the emperor would be known in Europe, and those persons who interested themselves in his behalf, might send him the fund necessary to provide for them.

The letter of lord Bathurst, which you have communicated to me, gives birth to strange ideas. Are your ministers then ignorant that the spectacle of great men in captivity and adversity is a most sublime spectacle?—Are they ignorant that Napoleon at St. Helena, in the midst of persecution of every description, to which he opposes nothing but serenity, is greater, more sacred, and more venerable, than when seated upon the first throne in the world, where for so long a time he was the arbiter of kings? Those who, in such a situation are wanting to Napoleon, are blind to their own character and that of the nation which they represent.

MONTHOLON.

Gedrukt, en Saturdags 's Morgens uitgeven,
By WILLIAM LEE,
Drukker van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden.